

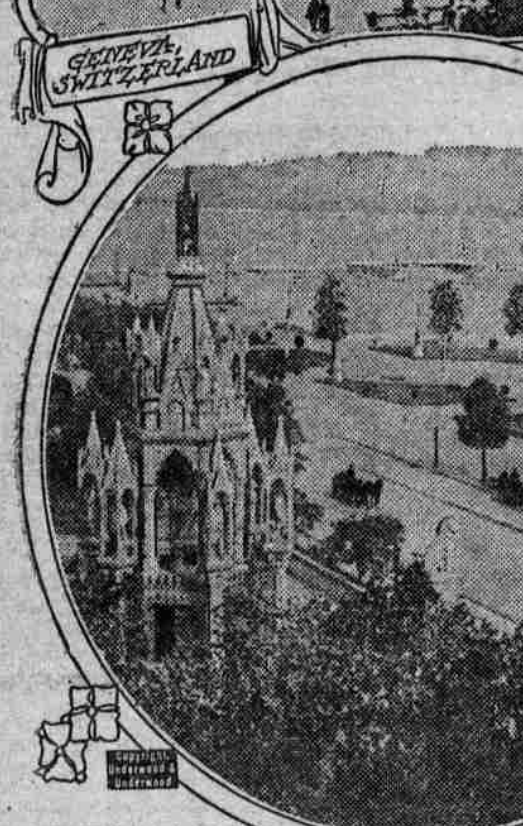
Geneva: Capital of the League of Nations



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PIERRE



GENEVA, SWITZERLAND



THE LAKE SHORE



PHOTO BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

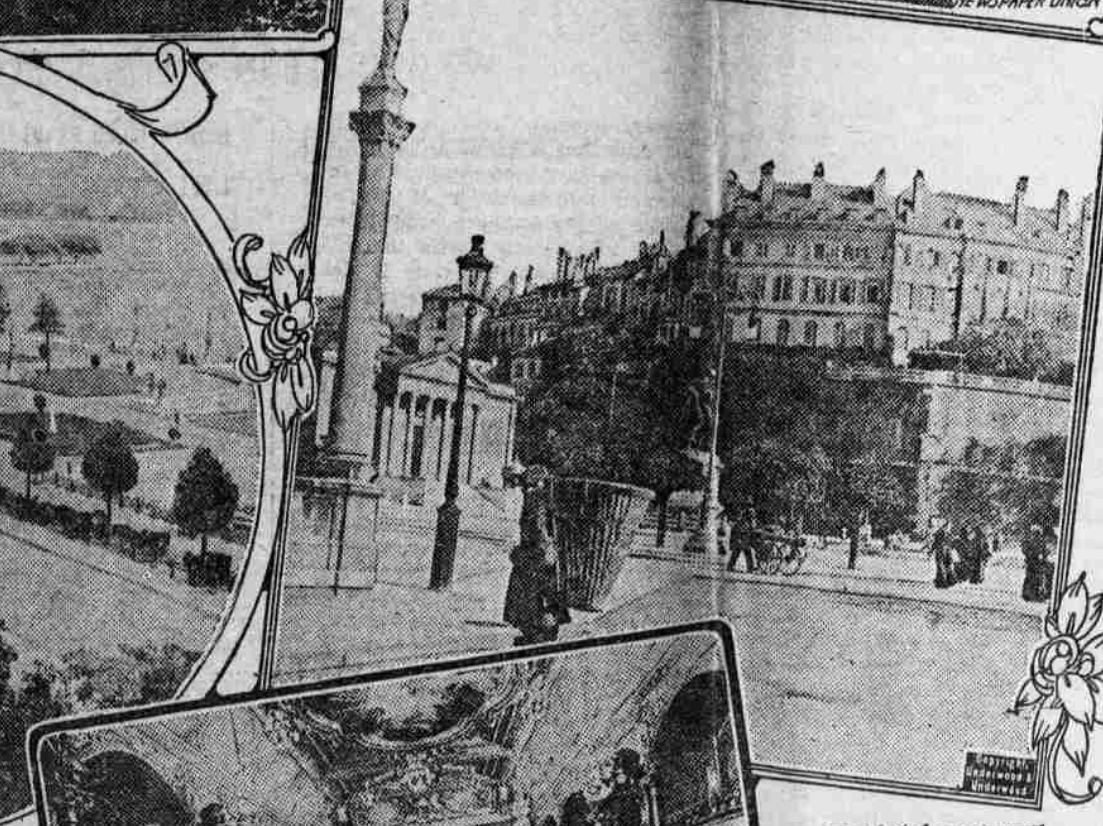


PHOTO BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

GENEVA, Switzerland, is to be capital of the League of Nations. It seems rather an appropriate selection. The city is cosmopolitan and has historical, literary and philosophical traditions in keeping with the purpose of the league. Switzerland has preserved its neutrality in a way to be above suspicion. And finally the Swiss Confederation is in itself a sort of League of Nations. From the practical viewpoint the city of Geneva is attractive, not too large, and centrally located for many of the members of the league.

In fact, the enthusiasts say that considering Geneva's past, its long history full of struggles and suffering through which it won its freedom, it would appear that from all time this city has been predestined to become the capital of the intangible kingdom of all free peoples, united to defend, not only their rights and liberty, but also the rights and liberty of others.

The requirements for a location stipulated fifteen hundred meters along the edge of the lake, embracing large properties; a port for hydroplanes, facing the Alps and having access by land and water. Within the walls of the small territorial district of Geneva, amid the country adorned with parks and decked with gardens, several estates were available to the representatives of the different nations.

The parish of Genthod, about four miles out from the town, perhaps the more readily fulfills these conditions. Genthod, one of the oldest villages, was a part of the bishop of Geneva's property. In 1535 it became the property of the republic and is inclosed in the land that the Bernese took from the duke of Savoy. An unusually beautiful spot, looking down upon the lake from time immemorial, it has been a chosen place for the Genevans.

In the tenth century the noblemen replaced the country house of their forefathers by beautiful estates; gardens were laid out and planted. Two of these estates with the houses intact, rendered all the more beautiful by the passing of time, with avenues and venerable woods, were first chosen. The Creux de Genthod belongs to the family de Saussure and the de Pourtales estate. The Bartholomew estate adjoining was added; it is occupied by a large modern house called the Chateau-Rouge. On the other side is the property of Edward Naville, the Egyptologist, temporary president of the International Red Cross.

Spacious grounds that belonged to the estate of the naturalist and philosopher Charles Bonnet, were also secured. Incidentally, one of the eighteenth century houses on the Bonnet property was taken stone by stone to Geneva and scrupulously reconstructed. Crowning this long hill with its gentle slopes is a plateau inclined toward the Jura mountains, the crest line which fills the horizon.

This presents a magnificent panorama for a distance of over a mile along the lake shore, and a mile and a half inland, half of the township of Genthod, bounded on the north by the Versoix river and on the south by a road and crossed by the Geneva-Berne railroad and the route to Lausanne.

The most ancient of these estates, and the most symmetrical, is the Creux de Genthod. It was built by Ami Lullin, theologian, professor and collector of rare manuscripts. Blondel, the great French architect, drew the plans. In 1723 he planned the gardens and park. This house became the property of the naturalist, Horace Benedict de Saussure, who married the granddaughter of Ami Lullin. De Saussure's house adjoined that of his

uncle, Charles Bonnet. De Saussure, filled with a passionate love for the high Alps, the outline of which he gazed at every day, went exploring, climbing Mont Blanc, writing his "Voyages dans les Alpes" (1779-1783). His daughter, who became Madame Necker de Saussure, grew up in this delightful atmosphere. Charles Bonnet continued to carry out his study of nature, and when he lost his sight gave up his time to philosophical problems, strengthening his scholars' belief in an after life. Haller used to come from Berne to work with him. Learned men and scholars came from all parts of Europe to visit them.

In this way the small circle of Genthod, passionately interested in scientific culture and Christian philosophy, became a European center in direct opposition to the one at Ferney, where Voltaire derided the austere Geneva and tried his best to destroy it.

After the death of Charles Bonnet his property returned to the de Rive family, which was connected with Madame de Staël (1776-1817). Her house is near Genthod, and Corinne came often on fine summer days to sit on the terrace of the philosopher and writer.

The de Pourtales house was built about 1750 by Jean Louis Saladin, a diplomat of Geneva attached to the court of Louis XV, who as a mark of appreciation gave him his full-length portrait in oils. The de Saladin house is on a height and commands a wide view of the lake. It is to be seen in the center of two broad avenues with its simple gray front, its semicircular outbuildings, all magnificently located. Beyond the fields that slope gently are the trees of the Creux de Genthod, the rare species that Ami Lullin had collected at a great cost, chestnuts that were brought from Lyons in carts. Immense vistas of foliage, wonderful tree architecture unfolding the old French garden.

Along the walks where the two scholars meditated, around that house of pure lines, the meeting place of so many distinguished men, a breath of European thought seems to float in this Genevan atmosphere, say the enthusiasts. An intimate communion seems to unite all these grand and simple homes to the grand old trees, the gentle distant slopes behind which appear the Alps, the long, clear stretch of lake. To all this vista, at the same time so big and so complete that it would seem impossible to destroy this incomparable harmony—certainly these homes and historical grounds will remain as they are and the new buildings will be erected inland on the plateau.

Geneva is an old, old city. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it was of sufficient importance in Caesar's time to be mentioned in his "Commentaries." It was early the seat of a bishopric. It was one of the capitals of the Burgundians. In the sixth century it passed to the Franks. In the eleventh century it became incorporated with the German empire. About that time the temporal was added to the spiritual power of the bishops. The dukes of Savoy began to encroach on the temporal power and at the same time the burghers took a hand in affairs. The struggles between the dukes of Savoy and the citizens ended in favor of

the latter in the early days of the sixteenth century. Geneva is the capital of the canton of Geneva. It contains possibly 60,000 people—a little over 100,000 with its suburbs—and the canton has a population of about 185,000. There are 22 cantons, with a total population of about 3,350,000. The Romans made themselves masters of the country in the first century, B. C. Their dominion lasted about four centuries. A succession of masters followed. When it became a part of the German (Holy Roman) empire in the eleventh century it was a hodge-podge of petty states ruled by dukes, counts, bishops and abbots, together with little city-states. The beginning of the confederation of cantons was in the thirteenth century.

In 1276 Rudolph of Hapsburg, Holy Roman emperor, secured control of the duchy of Austria and threatened the liberties of the Swiss. To resist his aggressions the three forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden in 1291 entered into a league. In the fourteenth century five other cantons joined. The house of Hapsburg found the mountaineers invincible. At the close of the middle ages the connection of Switzerland with the German empire came virtually to an end. The confederation was enlarged by fresh accessions. In the sixteenth century, as stated, Geneva shook off the authority of the dukes of Savoy and of the bishops. After the reformation in the peace of Westphalia (1648) Switzerland was formally declared independent of the German empire. In 1798 the French occupied the country and established the Helvetic republic. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal confederation and new cantons were added. The congress of Vienna in 1815 decreed the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland.

Geneva, of course, at once suggests noted men and famous events—John Calvin, Rousseau and others; the Geneva convention, the Alabama claims, etc.

Modern Geneva is an exceedingly attractive city. It is beautifully situated at the southwest end of Lake Geneva, which here narrows and pours out into the Rhone, which is shortly joined by the Arve. The Rhone is crossed by nine fine bridges which join the old town on the left bank, with the principal residence quarter of the foreign colony on the right bank. There are many fine structures of interest. The College de St. Antoine, founded by Calvin, has nearly 2,000 students, over half of whom are foreigners. Geneva is noted as an educational center. The Cathedral of St. Peter is Byzantine in character and is said to have been built in 1124. The botanical gardens are interesting. There are several museums, including the Musée Ratin; the Fol museum, with collections of Greek, Roman and Etruscan antiquities; the Athenaeum, devoted to the fine arts, and the Museum of Natural History, containing de Saussure's geological collection. The Ile Jean Jaques Rousseau attracts many visitors. Tourists are shown the house of Calvin, on whom the possibly chief historical fame of the city rests.

Lake Geneva is one of the beauty spots of the world. It is about 45 miles long and is eight miles wide at its place of greatest width. Its northern and western shores afford striking views of Mount Blanc and its chain. The lake is very deep and a beautiful dark blue.

New boulevards encircle Geneva; they are laid out along the lines of the old fortifications which were demolished in 1851. Handsome villas crown the surrounding heights. Altogether the tourist seldom visits a more attractive city and one more interesting historically.

FROM ALL PARTS OF TENNESSEE

Reports of Interesting Events Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Nashville.—The workmen's compensation law which was passed by the last legislature, after it had been in committee for four legislatures, has been in operation for two months and about 2,000 accidents have been reported to the officials having charge of the administration of the law. Fifteen of these accidents resulted in death, making an average number of thirty-three accidents per day for Tennessee.

Nashville.—The end of August, which was designated as information month in the Baptist 75 million campaign, finds all the state organizations perfected, most of the associational organizers and publicity men appointed and many of the local church forces organized for business. Dr. L. R. Scarborough, general director of the campaign, announces at the general headquarters here.

Memphis.—Martin Boyd, local attorney, has been nominated by Thomas B. King, chairman of the chamber of commerce good roads committee, as head of the subcommittee which will begin at once planning for the annual convention of the Mississippi river scenic highway association in Memphis on Sept. 19.

Memphis.—With the aid of the white citizens of Memphis, the colored people will give the biggest and best fair ever held in this territory. Dr. L. G. Patterson, secretary, states that the fair will open Wednesday, October 8, and will close Friday night, Oct. 10.

Chattanooga.—A state highway council was organized here with Dr. C. S. Brown of Nashville president, and C. H. Peay, of Nashville, secretary. Dr. Brown is president and Mr. Peay secretary of the Nashville auto club.

Trezevant.—The fall and winter terms of the Trezevant high school opened Monday morning after being postponed two weeks on account of the books for the high school department not having arrived.

Nashville.—Memphis units of the Fourth Tennessee national guard, which were on duty in Knoxville during the race riots, were directed to entrain at midnight Sunday, according to an announcement by Gov. Roberts.

Memphis.—President Wilson will spend two hours in Memphis on the night of Sept. 27, according to official information received in this city by both railroad authorities and the chamber of commerce.

Liberty.—One of the largest real estate sales that was ever conducted in Dekalb county took place when the John W. Overall farm, containing 700 acres, subdivided into ten tracts, brought \$110,000.

Memphis.—The first inspection of the Memphis branches of the University of Tennessee has been made by Dr. H. A. Morgan, president, and the entire board of trustees.

Newbern.—A new disease has struck the cattle in this territory, which is pronounced by local veterinarians to be mycotic stomatitis and works on the mouth and feet.

Moscow.—A large and enthusiastic gathering of local business men and citizens assembled on the square here for the purpose of organizing a business men's club.

Dyersburg.—Since the close of the war new residences have been built and plans are now under way for the completion of important business houses, churches, etc.

Memphis.—Warfare on loan sharks operating here is being pushed and cases are being brought to the attention of W. T. McLain, assistant state's attorney.

Cookeville.—Thursday was the first day of the Cookeville fair. There was a large attendance, and the exhibition of fine stock was unusually good.

Cordova.—At a recent school meeting of teachers and patrons of the school a parent-teacher association was organized.

Nashville.—The proposed ouster suit against Mayor Gupton and other city officials is reported to have been dropped.

Lexington.—The cotton leaf or army worm has made its appearance in this county.

Nashville.—Information received at the state department of agriculture is to the effect that the recent rains have greatly benefited tobacco, late corn and potatoes. It is estimated that at least a million pounds have been added to the yield of tobacco in Tennessee.

Nashville.—Ninety-six county school superintendents have been apportioned their semi-annual share in the \$33,693 which the state appropriates every year to supplement the salaries paid by the counties.

Can You Afford That Bad Back?

Nowadays, to be half crippled with a lame, aching back is mighty expensive. If you suffer with constant back-ache, feel lame, weak and all-played out; have dizzy, nervous spells and fits of "blues"—look to your kidneys. You can't do a full day's work without well kidneys and a sound, strong, back. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's have helped thousands of workers. Ask your neighbor!

An Ohio Case

Wm. H. Deonis, 50 German Street, Newark, O., says: "I suffered with such a bad back I couldn't do my work. When I bent over a stitch would catch me. Nights I was unable to sleep with the dead, dull aching across my back. Sometimes I couldn't stoop to put on my shoes. The kidney secretions passed too frequently and contained sediment. I tried different medicines but got no benefit. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills. Three boxes completely cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Crumb of Comfort

Miss Sympleston—Oh, dear! I found another wrinkle today and I'm afraid I'm growing old. And I do so dread it. Professor Hurinut—Don't worry, miss. Beauty is only skin deep. It's the mind that counts, and your mind is still that of a child of ten.

UNCLE SAM

a SCRAP chew in PLUG form
MOIST & FRESH

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Mothers use Frey's Vermifuge For the Children

A Safe, Old fashioned Remedy for Worms

Seventy-five years continuous use is the best testimonial FREY'S VERMIFUGE can offer you.

Keep a bottle always on hand. It will help keep the little ones happy and healthy.

Go to a bottle at your druggist's or general store; or if your dealer can't supply you, send his name and six in stamps and we'll send you a bottle promptly.

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

For the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

One Treatment with Cuticura Clears Dandruff

All druggists: Soap 25c, Ointment 25c & 50c, Talcum 25c. Sample each free of Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at druggists.

HINDERCORNS Remove Corns, Calluses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the foot, makes walking easy. See by mail for at Druggists. Hixcox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Wonder Pile Support

Different From All Others

Does not chafe, irritate or bind the body any place. INSTANT RELIEF. In plain wrapper and postpaid \$1.00. State sex. Wonder Mfg. Co., Dept. E, Ancor, Ohio

WE BUY AND SELL industrial, oil, mining stocks of all descriptions. Fitzgerald & Co. Brokers, Boatmen's Bk. Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

New Ship.

"Time for ocean voyages."

"Yes, Dorothy is on the qui vive."

"When did that sail?"

A judge's stand for race tracks that is revolutionized by an electric motor is the idea of a Kentucky inventor.

Many a young man looks upon a dollar saved as a good time lost.

MURINE Resists, Refreshes, Soothes, Heals—Keep your Eyes Strong and Healthy. If they Tingle, Smart, Itch, or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, U. S. A.